REMARKS

The Applicants wish to thank Examiner Mirza and his Supervisor Jason Cardone for the Examiner's interview on June 14, 2006. During the interview, the Attorneys for the Applicants explained that the prior art reference U.S. Patent 6,085,205 to Peairs et al. failed to teach the limitations of independent claim 1 including creating a schedule request and scheduling an event in an invitee's calendar.

The Applicants wish to note that amendments to the claims have been made. The amendments have not been made to overcome the art of record, but rather to better claim the invention. For example, claims 1 and 14 have been amended to make clear that each step is performed on the server side of the client/server architecture. No new matter has been added with these amendments.

The Office Action will now be addressed. The Office Action rejects all of the pending claims as being anticipated by U.S. Patent 6,085,205 to Peairs et al. (hereinafter "the Peairs patent"). The Peairs patent is directed to a calendar-based user interface for electronically stored documents. Each document in the Paeirs patent has an associated creation time and can be displayed on a calendar along with a user's own pre-scheduled calendar items.

In contrast, claim 1 of the present application is directed to a method for scheduling an event over a network in a calendar of an invitee. The Paeirs patent does not schedule an event as required by the claim. In claim 1, the event is associated with a set of details provided by an event creator. A schedule request is created that includes at least the set of details and an identifier for the event creator. The schedule request is received by a server over a network wherein the server has access to the calendar of the invitee and a calendar for the event creator. An event record is created at the server that includes at least the set of details and a link to the calendar of the invitee. The event is then added to the invitee's calendar. An example of an event record along with the link between the event record and the calendar of the invitee and a link between the event record and the event creator's calendar is shown in Fig. 4 of the present application.

The office action suggests that col. 3 lines 23-35 of the Paeirs Patent teaches the element of creating a schedule request including at least the set of details and an identifier

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for the event creator. This passage from the Paeirs Patent merely teaches a calendar daemon obtaining information about non-document related events, such as holidays, news events and even event information from a user's personal information manager and does not teach issuing a schedule request as required by the claim. A schedule request, as the words imply, is a request for scheduling an event in a user's calendar. No entity in the Paeirs patent makes a request for scheduling an event in a calendar. Rather, a user's calendar that already has scheduled events can be displayed in combination with data regarding the creation time/date of various documents. Thus, the passage simply does not teach anything resembling a schedule request.

The office action then suggests that receiving the schedule request at a server in communication with the network, the server having access to the calendar of the invitee and a calendar of the event creator is taught at col. 5 lines 33-41. This passage fails to disclose that there are two individuals: an invitee and an event creator let alone a calendar for each. This passage discloses displaying document-processing dates along with a user's already scheduled events in a calendar view. At most, the passage suggests that a server (the document management server) has access to a single user's calendar (personal information manager) and can display already scheduled events in the user's calendar. The passage does not teach that the server has access to an event creator's calendar. The Paeirs patent lacks an event creator and an event creator's calendar.

Additionally, the server of the Paeirs passage never schedules an event in an invitee's calendar, since there is no new event created by an event creator. An event is a scheduled activity that requires the participation of two or more parties (an event creator and at least one invitee). The creation or modification date of a document is not an event that can be scheduled between an event creator and an invitee. Thus, the Paeirs patent lacks a schedule request, an event, an event creator, and scheduling an event in the calendar of an invitee.
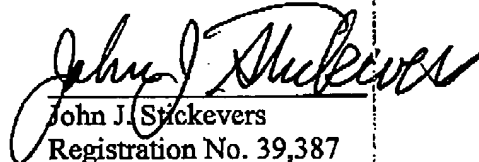
Each of the independent claims requires a schedule request, an invitee, an event creator and scheduling an event in the calendar of the invitee. The Paeirs patent lacks each of these limitations. As a result all of the independent claims are allowable over the art of record. Further, each dependent claim adds at least one new element and is allowable over the art of record at least for the same reasons as provided above.

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It is believed that all of the claim rejections have been addressed and that the application is now in condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the claims and issuance of a notice of allowance are respectfully requested.

If any matter arises which may expedite issuance of a notice of allowance, the Examiner is requested to call the undersigned, at the telephone number given below.

It is believed that a one-month extension is required for this application. Please charge deposit account 19-4972 for the extension. If any additional fees are required for the timely consideration of this application, please charge deposit account number 19-4972.

Respectfully submitted,

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